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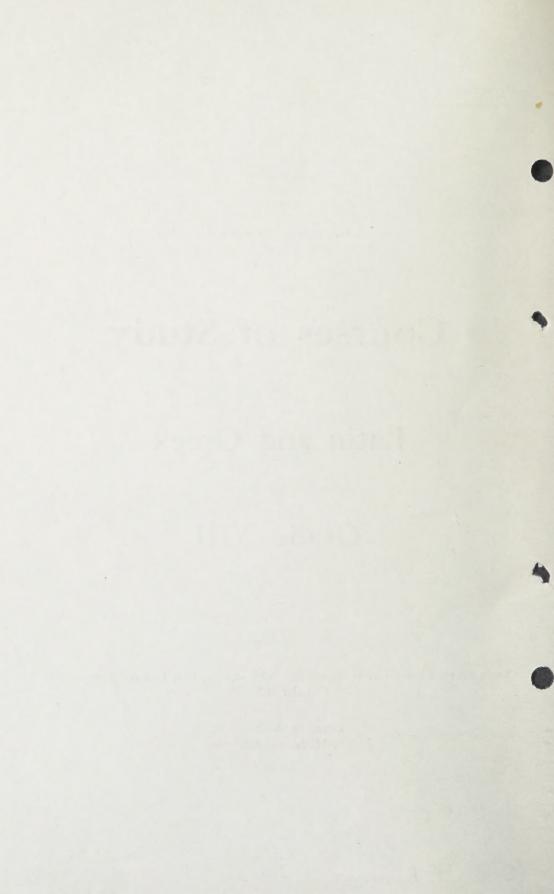
Courses of Study

in

Latin and Greek

for

Grade XIII

These courses, introduced in September 1954, replace those formerly contained in Circular H.S. 22.

Issued by Authority of
The Minister of Education

COURSE OF STUDY

For

Grade XIII

In

Secondary Schools

LATIN

VOCABULARY GUIDE

for use in Latin Composition classes in Grade XIII

The following word-list contains the Latin vocabulary which students can reasonably be expected to know by the time that they have completed Grade XII. It is made up of words which occur with some frequency in the prose authors prescribed for Grade XII, or which are so common that they are to be found in basic Latin courses studied in Ontario.

Teachers are warned that this list will have to be supplemented with vocabulary from the portions of Caesar prescribed for Grade XIII although naturally many of the Caesarian words are already included in it.

I

Numerals

Cardinal numerals, 1-30, 100, 200, 300; ordinal numerals, 1-10.

II

Word List

A

a, ab	aetas	antequam
abdo	affero (adfero)	aperio
abeo	ager	apertus
abicio	aggredior	appello
absum	agmen	appropinquo
ac	ago	aptus
accedo	agricola	apud
accido; accidit	alienus	aqua
accipio	aliqui (*adj.*)	arbitror
acer	aliquis (*pro.*)	arma
acies	alius	armo
acriter	alter;	ars
ad	alter . . . alter	ascendo
adduco	altus	at
adeo, ire	amicitia	atque
administro	amicus (*adj., noun*)	auctor
adorior	amitto	auctoritas
adsum	amo	audacia
adulescens	amor	audacter
adventus	animadverto	audax
aedificium	animal	audeo
aeger	animus	audio
aegre	annus	aufero
aequus	ante	augeo
aestas	antea	aurum

5

aut; aut . . . aut

autem

auxilium

averto

B

barbarus

bellum

bene

beneficium

bonus

bos

brevis

C

cado

caedes

calamitas

campus

canis

capio

captivus

caput

carrus

castellum

castra

casus

causa

cedo

celer

celeritas

celeriter

centurio

certamen

certe

certus

ceteri

circiter

circum

circumvenio

citra

civis

civitas

clades

clamo

clamor

clarus

classis

claudo

coepi

cogito

cognosco

cogo

cohors

collis

colloco

colloquium

committo

communis

comporto

compleo

complures

concido

concito

condicio

confero

confertus

confestim

conficio

confido

confirmo

conicio

coniunx

conor

conscribo

consequor

consido

consilium

consisto

conspectus

conspicio

constituo

consuesco

consuetudo

consul

consulo

consumo

contemno

contendo

contineo

contra

controversia

convenio

convoco

copia

cornu

corpus

cotidie

creber

credo

creo

cum (*prep.*)

cum (*conj.*)

cum primum

cupiditas

cupidus

cur

cura

curo

curro

custodia

D

de

debeo

deditio

dedo

deduco

defectio

defendo

deficio

deleo

deligo, ere

demitto

demonstro

depono

desisto

despero

despicio

desum

deus

dexter

dico

dictator

dies

difficilis

difficultas

dignitas

diligens

diligentia

dimitto

discedo

discessus

disco

dispono

dissimilis

distribuo

diu

divido

do

doceo

dolor

domus

donum

dubito

duco

dum

dux

E

e, ex

efficio

educo, ere

ego

egredior

emitto

enim

eo, ire

eo (*adv.*)

eques

equester

equitatus

equus

eruptio

et; et . . . et

etiam

etsi

excedo

excito

exeo

exercitus

existimo

exitus

expeditus

expello

exploro

explorator

exspecto

exterior

extremus

F

facile

facilis

facio

facultas

fallo

falsus

fama

fames

familiaris

fere, ferme

fero

ferrum

fidelis

fides

filia

filius

finis

finitimus *(adj.;*
   m. pl. as noun)

fio

firmus

flumen

foedus

fortis

fortiter

fortuna

forum

fossa

frango

frater

frumentarius

frumentum

frustra

fuga

fugio

fugo

G

Gallia

Gallus

gaudeo

gens

genus

Germania

Germanus

gero

gladius

gloria

gratia

gratus

gravis

graviter

H

habeo

habito

haereo

hasta

hiberna

hic *(pro.)*

hic *(adv.)*

hiemo

hiems

Hispania

homo

hora

hortor

hostis

huc

I

iacio

iam

ibi

idem

igitur

ignis

ignosco

ille

impedimenta

impedio

imperator

imperitus

imperium

impero

impetus

improviso

imus

in

incendo

incipio

incola

incolumis

incommodum

inde

ineo

infero

ingens

ingredior

inicio

inimicus

iniquus

initium

iniuria

iniussu

inopia

inopinans

inquit

insequor

insidiae

instituo

instruo

insula

integer

intellego

inter

interea

interficio

interim

interior

intra

inutilis

invenio

invideo

invidia

invitus

ipse

is

ita

Italia

itaque

iter

iubeo

iudico

iugum

iumentum

iungo

iuro

ius

iuvenis (*adj., noun*)

iuvo

L

labor

laboro

lacrima

late

latus (*adj.*)

latus (*noun*)

laudo

laus

legatus

legio

levis

lex

liber, bri

liber, era

liberalitas

liberi

libero

libertas

litterae

litus

locus; loca

longe

longus

loquor

luctus

lux

M

magis

magister

magnitudo

magnopere

magnus

male

malo

malus (*adj.*)

maneo

manus

mare

mater

matrona

maxime

maximus

medius

memoria

mens

meridies

meus

miles

militaris

mille, milia

minime

minimus

minor

minus

miror

miser

mitto

modo

modus

moenia

moneo

mons

mora

morior

moror

mors

mos

moveo

mox

mulier

multitudo

multum

multus

munio

munitio

murus

N

nam

nanciscor

navis

ne

ne . . . quidem

-ne

necesse

neglego

nego

negotium

nemo

neque, nec

nescio

neuter

nihil

nisi

nitor (*vb.*)

nobilis

noceo

nolo

nomen

non

nondum

nonne

nos

noster

notus

novus

nox

nullus

num

numerus

numquam

nunc

nuntio

nuntius

O

ob

obsideo

obtineo

obviam

occasio

occido, ere, cidi, casum

occido, ere, cidi, cisum

occupo; occupatus

occurro

officium

olim

omnis

onus

opera

oppidum

opprimo

oppugnatio

oppugno

optime

optimus

opus

oratio

ordo

orior

oro

os, oris

osculum

ostendo

P

par

parco

pareo

paro; paratus

pars

parum

parvus

passus

pastor

pater

patior

patria

pauci

paulo

pax

pecunia

pedes

pello

per

perdo

perfugio

periculum

peritus

permitto

perpetuus

persuadeo

perterreo

pervenio

pes

peto

pilum

plenus

plurimus

plus

poena

polliceor

pono

pons

populus

porta

porto

portus

posco

possum

post

postea

posterus

postquam, posteaquam

postulo

potens

potestas

praeda

praeficio

praemitto

praemium

praesens

praesidium

praesto

praesum

praeter

praeterea

praetor

preces

precor

premo

pretium

primo

primum; quam
  primum

primus

princeps

prior

priusquam

privatim

pro

probo

procedo

procul

proelium

proficiscor

progredior

prohibeo

pronuntio

prope, propius,
  proxime

propior

propter

provincia

proximus

prudens

prudentia

publicus

puella

puer

pugna

pugno

pulcher

punio

Q

quaero

qualis

quam

quamdiu *or* quam diu

quamquam

quando ('when?')

quantus

-que

qui (*relative pro.*)

qui (*interrogative
  adj.*)

qui (*indefinite adj.*)

quidam

quies

quis (*interrogative
  pro.*)

quis (*indefinite pro.*)

quo (*adv.*)

quod

quomodo *or* quo modo

quoque

quot

R

ratio

recipio

reddo

redeo

reditus

refero

reficio

regio

regnum

relinquo

reliquus

remitto

removeo

repentinus

res

resisto

respondeo

restituo

retineo

reverto

revoco

rex

ripa

rogo

Roma

Romanus

rumpo

rursus

S

sacer

saepe

sagitta

salus

saluto

sapiens

satis

saxum

scelus

scio

scribo

scutum

se

sed

semper

senatus

sententia

sentio

sequor

servo

servus

si

sic

signum

silva

similis

simul atque *or* ac

sine

sinister

socius

soleo

solum (*adv.*)

solus

solvo

soror

spatium

specto

spero

spes

statim

statuo

sto

suadeo

sub

subito

subsidium

sum

summus

super

superior

supero

supremus

suscipio

sustineo

suus

T

talis

tam

tamen

tandem

tango

tantum (*adv.*)

tantus

telum

tempus

teneo

tergum

terra

terreo

terror

timeo

timor

tollo

tot

totus

trado

traho

trans

transeo

tribunus

tu

tueor

tum

tutus

tuus

U	V	
ubi	vagor	vinco
ulciscor	valeo; vale	vinum
ullus	vallum	vir
ulterior	vasto	vires (*from* vis)
ultimus	vectigal	virgo
umquam	venio	virtus
unde	ver	vis
undique	verbum	vita
unus	vereor	vivus
urbs	vero	vix
usus	verto	voco
ut	verus	volo, are
uter	vester	volo, velle
uterque	veto	voluntas
utinam	via	vos
utilis	victoria	vox
utor	video	vulnero
uxor	vigilia	vulnus

III
Phrases

a dextro (sinistro) cornu	in itinere	prima lux
agere cum	in omnes partes	primum agmen
a latere	iter facere	primum ver
arma capere	magnis itineribus	proelium committere
arma deponere	media nox	proelium facere
a tergo	memoriam deponere	qua de causa
auxilium ferre	memoriam retinere	quam ob rem
bellum gerere	multis de causis	res frumentaria
bellum inferre	navem ascendere	res publica
bellum parare	navem solvere	senatus populusque Romanus
castra ponere	navi (*or* e navi) egredi	se recipere
certiorem facere	navis longa	se referre
consilium capere	novissimum agmen	sub noctem
discedere ab	operam dare	summus mons
ex consuetudine	orationem habere	terga vertere
finem facere	patres conscripti	una ex parte
gratias agere	pedem referre	
impetum facere	pervenire ad	
	populus Romanus	

13

The authors prescribed for the Grade XIII examination of the current year.

Sight work forms an important part of the course. Special attention is drawn to the section on sight translation in *Latin Prose Selections for Grade XIII* where both teaching suggestions and practice material for sight work are available.

In the study of Latin metres for Grade XIII a knowledge of the following metres will be required when they appear in the prescribed cycle: Hexameter, Elegiac, Alcaic, Sapphic.

Note: The prescribed texts for the current year are given in Circular S. 58 which is issued annually.

Latin Composition

The courses of Grades XI and XII in grammar and composition continued. The grammatical content of the Grade XIII course is given below in a systematic arrangement for convenience of reference. The order in which the various topics are to be taught and the time allotment will be determined by the teacher.

Attention should be given to the writing of continuous prose. The ability to write simple idiomatic prose of a narrative character, with proper emphasis upon connection and subordination, should be developed.

Indirect discourse should be limited to indirect statements, indirect questions and indirect commands, with their subordinate clauses. The direct discourse upon which the indirect is based should not involve complicated and difficult constructions.

English passages selected for translation into continuous prose should remind the student of the reading he has done in Caesar. The vocabulary and idioms involved should be derived from the Caesar of the current year's prescription, augmented by words of a more general significance learned in the work of Grades X, XI, and XII and listed in the Latin vocabulary, pages 5-13 of this circular.

GRAMMATICAL CONTENT OF THE GRADE XIII COURSE

I. *Nouns, pronouns, adjectives*

1. CASES

   Nominative

   > predicate nominative, e.g., *miles esse volo* subject of historical infinitive, e.g., *Titurius trepidare et concursare cohortesque disponere* (Caesar, B.G., V)

   Genitive

   Equivalence

   > description, including such phrases as *eius modi, huius generis*

   subjective

   objective

   > objective with adjectives, e.g., *memor, patiens* with words indicating plenty or want, e.g. *plenus*

14

partitive, with particular emphasis on *minus, nemo, nihil, nimis, nullus, parum, paulum, plus, quantum, quid. quidquam, quisque, satis, tantum*

possessive

    (a)   ordinary

    (b)   genitive with *causa*

price

with verbs: *memini, obliviscor, reminiscor*

Dative

with adjectives
agent
indirect object
double dative
interest
    possessor
purpose

> The use of this dative to denote tendency or result, especially with *esse,* should be explained; e.g., *Filia mihi magnae curae est.* My daughter is a great care to me.

reference, e.g., *Quintia formosa est multis.*

Transfigitur scutum Pulloni.

with verbs

    (a)   compound

    (b)   special

> It is advisable that the use of *impero* with the dative and the accusative be taken under this section, and also the use of the dative of the person after *confido* and *diffido.*

Accusative

direct object
adverbial
predicate
with prepositions
    Prope should be listed as a preposition.
subject of the infinitive in indirect statement with verbs governing two accusatives, especially *rogo, posco, flagito.*

Vocative

Ablative

absolute — with causal force, with circumstantial force, with concessive force, with conditional force, with temporal force

N.B.—Further details of the treatment of the ablative

15

absolute will be found in the section on the participle.

accompaniment—military accompaniment (without *cum*)

attendant circumstance

manner—including its branch the ablative of accordance with adjectives, especially *dignus, indignus, contentus*

agent

comparison

description

means — including way by which

cause

measure of difference

place

with prepositions

respect

separation—including separation with *libero, spolio, careo*

with verbs: *utor, fruor, potior*

Space and Place

accusative of extent of space

locative

place to which (cities, etc.)

place from which (cities, etc.)

> The use of *longe* and *absum* with *ab* + the ablative belongs to this subdivision.
>
> For the appositional uses some simple statement like the following will be quite sufficient: "In such phrases as 'in the city of Rome', 'to the city of Rome', and 'from the city of Rome', the name is put in apposition with the word 'city'; e.g., *in urbe Roma, ad urbem Romam, ab urbe Roma.*"

phrases like *ab ea parte, a novissimo agmine, ex altera parte, a septentrionibus, ab duobus lateribus, a fronte*

phrases like *ad Caesarem in Galliam; a Caesare ex Gallia; Syracusis in foro; ab Heio e sacrario*

particular emphasis on motion, as *se in silvas abdunt; in Santones perveniunt; dant sese in fugam*

Time

> after and before, how long, when, within which, phrases like *ab hora septima ad vesperum; a meridie ad solis occasum; ad multam noctem*

2.   PRONOUNS

> Correlatives: only these four combinations; *idem . . . qui; tantus . . . quantus; talis . . . qualis; tot . . . quot*
>
> Demonstratives: *is, hic, ille,* (with special emphasis on its use as 'that noble', 'that notorious'; and also to mark a change of subject), *idem, iste*
>
> Indefinite: *aliquis, alius, alter* (including the meaning 'a second') *ceteri, nemo, nihil, nonnulli, nullus, quidam, quis, quisquam* (its use after comparatives should be mentioned, e.g., *qui saepius cum hoste conflixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit,*

Cicero, P.L.M.), *quisque, relinqui, ullus, uterque* (note uses in the plural).

Intensive emphatic—*ipse*

Interrogative—*quis, uter*

Personal—including the study of the genitives of *nos* and *vos;* the partitive use of *nostrum* and *vestrum,* e.g., *quisque nostrum; nemo vestrum;* the use of *nostrum* and *vestrum* in apposition with *omnium*

Reflexive—direct, indirect

Relative—emphasis on the co-ordinating use

Possessive Pronominal Adjectives—*meus, tuus, noster, vester, suus*

3. ADJECTIVES

substantive use, e.g., *nostri, nostra; sui, sua, boni, bona; pauperes; mali, mala; interiores*

variety in translation of comparative and superlative, e.g., *paratior,* better prepared; *difficillimus,* exceedingly difficult.

comparative with force of 'rather', 'too', 'quite'

use of quam (a) with comparative
(b) with superlative

caution against the attachment of an adjective to a proper name, e.g., *Scipio, vir fortissimus*

idiomatic use of *primus, solus, ultimus, unus; primus venit,* he was the first to come

adjectives that do not take the partitive genitive: *ceteri, extremus, imus* or *infimus, medius, novissimus, omnis, reliquus, summus, totus*

II. *Indicative, Infinitive, Participle, Verbal Noun, etc.*

1. INDICATIVE

tenses of indicative
special features (a) *iam* + present

(b) *iam* + imperfect

(c) perfect denoting a present state

in clauses of cause with *quod, quia, quoniam,* and sometimes with *ut,* 'as'

in clauses of comparison with *ut, sicuti*

in clauses of concession with *etsi, tametsi, quamquam* in *cum*-clauses with relative force after *tum* or *eo tempore*

in frequentative clauses with *cum*

in general conditions

cum with future or future perfect indicative

in other temporal clauses

ubi, ut, 'when', referring to past time

antequam, priusquam, referring to past and to future time

translation of 'not until'

tmesis of *antequam* and *priusquam*
postquam
simul atque referring to the past and to the future
dum, quoad, quamdiu, 'while' = 'as long as', 'all
the time that'
dum, quoad, 'until'
distinction between *dum*: (a) 'while' = 'within the time
that'
(b) 'while' = 'as long as'

2.   INFINITIVE

as subject

use in apposition with a noun such as *potestas,* or a neu-
ter pronoun like *hoc* or *quid,* e.g., *Ea potestas magistra-
tui maxima permittitur; exercitum parare, bellum gerere.*
(Sallust, Cat.) *Vident et sentiunt hos idem quod vos,
unum virum esse.* (Cicero, P.L.M.)

complementary infinitive: use after the following verbs: *audeo,
coepi, cogito, cogo, conor, constituo, consuesco, con-
suevi, contendo, cupio, debeo, decerno, desino, desisto,
disco, doceo, dubito, incipio, instituo, iubeo, malo, ma-
turo, nescio, nolo, paro, patior, possum, prohibeo, scio,
sino, soleo, statuo, studeo, timeo, vereor, veto, volo.*

N.B.—It is strongly recommended that the work on
the complementary infinitive be taken near the be-
ginning of the term.

use in indirect statement
special constructions in indirect statement:
(a) *fore* with *ut* and the subjunctive
(b) use of *posse* with future force.
historical infinitive

3.   SUPINES

accusative ablative

4.   PARTICIPLES

attributive—noun, adjective, relative clause
circumstantial—time, cause, condition, concession
to replace co-ordination
tense scheme of participles with time relation to that of the
main verb:

present participle active—same as that of main verb
perfect participle passive—before that of main verb
perfect participle active of deponents and semi-deponents
—before that of main verb
outline of ablative absolute constructions:

noun or pronoun + perfect participle passive
+ perfect participle active of deponent

18

verb
+ present participle active
+ noun
+ adjective

use of certain perfect participles active of deponent verbs in the sense of a present participle, e.g., *arbitratus, confisus, diffisus suspicatus, usus, veritus*
future participle with *sum*

5.   GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

Gerund—Genitive, accusative, ablative
Gerundive—including genitive in *-ndi*, with *mei, tui, nostri, vestri, sui*
    use after *do, trado, curo*

Passive periphrastic—including use in constructions involving the subjunctive mood and the accusative and infinitive; passive periphrastic of deponent verbs

III. *Question and Command*

1.   DIRECT QUESTIONS—alternative questions (limited to the *utrum—an* combination), deliberative questions, rhetorical questions

2.   INDIRECT QUESTIONS

indirect questions with *-ne* or *num,* 'whether', 'if'
alternative questions, limited to the *utrum . . . an* combination

deliberative questions
rhetorical questions
the indirect question as a substitute for an abstract noun, e.g.,
Quot essent hostes, quantas haberent opes, quando domo profecti essent rogavit. He asked the number of the enemy, the extent of their resources, the date of their departure.
Quale ac quantum sit periculum demonstrat. He explains the nature and the magnitude of the danger.
Quae cognovisset renuntiavit. He reported his discoveries.
Quae facturi essent cognovit. He discovered their intentions.

3.   DIRECT COMMAND

N.B.—A knowledge of the actual forms of the imperative mood is essential. Stress should be laid also on such irregular forms as *noli, nolite, dic, duc, fac, fer, ferte.*

4.   INDIRECT COMMAND

use of (a) *neve* or *neu*
      (b) *ne quis, ne quid, ne ullus, ne umquam*
omission of *ut,* and use of *ne* for the negative, in an indirect command in the body of a speech
verbs followed by indirect command: *impero tibi, interdico*

tibi, mando tibi, persuadeo tibi, praecipio tibi, peto a te, postulo a te

hortor te, cohortor te, moneo te, obsecro te, oro te, rogo te

frequent use of indirect command after: *nuntio tibi, pronuntio tibi, scribo tibi*

IV. *Conditioned Sentences*

1. CONDITIONS—simple, future more vivid, future less vivid, present untrue, past untrue, mixed untrue, general (see II 1, Indicative), imperative as apodosis, use of *nisi, si non, sin; sive . . . sive,* or *seu . . . seu.*

V. *Uses of the Subjunctive*

1. SUBJUNCTIVE IN PRINCIPAL CLAUSES

    Hortatory
    Jussive
    Deliberative
    Potential

    Note on the Potential Subjunctive:
    The potential subjunctive represents action as conceivable or possible without stating that it actually takes place. It is used in cautious or modest assertions, and often a condition is suggested as the basis for the speaker's opinion. It is translated into English by such auxiliary verbs as *may, might, would, should, can, could,* and occasionally by *must.*

    In this type of expression the present subjunctive refers to present or future time:

    Velim scire. I should like to know.

    Velim scias. I should like you to know.

    Quis dubitet? Who could (or can) doubt?

    and the imperfect is used of past time.

    Quis arbitraretur? Who would, could, should have thought?

    Crederes eos victos. You (or one) might have thought them vanquished. Cf. French, *on,* German *man.*

    Qui videret, urbem captam diceret (Cicero, IV Verrine). Anyone that saw it would have said that the city had been captured.

    Haud facile decerneres utrum Hannibal imperatori an exercitui carior esset. You (or one) could not readily have decided whether Hannibal was dearer to the army or to the general.

    Optative

2. ADDITIONAL USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

    cause or reason with *cum; quod; quia, quoniam*
    comparison, with *quasi* only

20

concession with *cum; etsi, etiamsi*
after verbs of fearing
proviso with *dum, modo, dummodo* (negative *ne*)

purpose—adverbial, *quo, neve* or *neu*
result

temporal—*cum,* 'when', in past time
        priusquam, antequam, of anticipation or prevention
        dum, 'until', of purpose or anticipation

subordinate clauses in indirect discourse
suggested diagram of sequence of tenses in subordinate clauses
in indirect discourse.

Direct	Indirect in Primary	Indirect in Secondary
monet present		*moneret* imperfect subj.
monebit future	*moneat* present subj.	
monebat imperfect	*moneret* imperfect subj.	
monuit perfect		*monuisset* pluperfect subj.
monuerit future perfect	*monuerit* perfect subj.	
monuerat pluperfect	*monuisset* pluperfect subj.	

conditional sentences in indirect discourse, limited to simple and future types.

virtual indirect discourse, limited to such examples as *magna proponit eis qui occiderint praemia* (Caesar, B.G., V).

In conditional sentences in indirect discourse the apodosis is sometimes embodied in the leading verb: *proponit = pollicetur se daturum esse*

exceptional sequence, e.g., *omnes quae haberent proferre iubet.* This principle is apt to extend to other types of subordinate clauses in indirect questions, indirect commands, and indirect statements.
use of *nego*

21

1. PREVENTION AND DOUBT

quin, quominus, ne

Suggested treatment:

A. A clause with its verb in the subjunctive is used to express what is prevented or avoided. Such clauses are introduced by *ne, quin,* or *quominus,* and the regular sequence of tenses is observed:

(a) *ne* can be used only if the main clause is positive: *Hi multitudinem deterrent ne frumentum conferant* (Caesar, B.G., I). These men are hindering the people from gathering the grain.

(b) *quin* can be used only if the main clause is negatived or questioned: *Retineri non poterant quin pugnarent.* They could not be kept from fighting.

(c) *quominus* can be used regardless of the nature of the main clause.

(d) the common verbs taking this construction are: *retineo, deterreo, impedio.*

> N.B. *prohibeo* regularly takes the complementary infinitive.
> *At Caesar dispositis in vallo custodiis eos recipi prohibebat* (Caesar, B.G., VII). But Caesar posted sentries on the rampart and prevented them from being admitted.

(e) two important negative phrases used with the *quin* construction are *fieri non potest* and *facere non possum.*
Fieri non potest quin errem.
It is impossible that I am not mistaken (literally, it cannot happen but that, etc.).
Facere non possum quin cotidie ad te mittam litteras. I cannot help sending a letter to you every day (literally, I cannot act but that, etc.).

B. Doubt

(a) verbs and phrases of doubting, if positive, are followed by an indirect question:
Dubitamus qualis sit futurus eventus belli.
We are in doubt as to what the outcome of the war will be.

(b) if they are negatived

(i) the indirect question is used occasionally.

(ii) generally, however, they take the *quin-*construction; here the sequence of tenses is the same as in indirect questions: *Non est dubium quin hoc facere possint.* There is no doubt that they are able to do this.

Non erat dubium quin plurimum Helvetii possent. There was no doubt that the Helvetians were most powerful.

(c) *dubito,* meaning 'hesitate' or 'be unwilling', takes the complementary infinitive, especially when negatived: *Dicere non dubito.* I do not hesitate to say.

2. RELATIVE CLAUSES

    indicative
    subjunctive—characteristic (a) ordinary
                        (b) *quin*
                        (c) *dignus,* etc.
        purpose
        reason

3. CORRELATIVES

idem . . . qui
tantus . . . quantus
talis . . . qualis
tot . . . quot

4. PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL CONSTRUCTIONS

Personal and impersonal passive with verbs of saying, thinking, announcing, seeming, with special emphasis on *videor* and *dicor*

Impersonal passive of such types as
    pugnatur   *Caesari persuadetur*
    pugnandum est   *Caesari persuadendum est*
    tibi pugnandum est   *Caesari a te persuadendum est*

Impersonal verbs and phrases: *accidit, licet, necesse est, oportet, praestat.*

5. NOUN CLAUSES

(1) *ut* subjunctive
(2) *quod* indicative
(3) accusative and infinitive.

The treatment should be along these lines:

(i) Subject
    Accidit ut esset luna plena.
    Effectum est ut crederes.
    Your belief was established.
    Quod venisti mihi gratum est.

(ii) Object

> *Efficiam ut consentias.*
> I shall bring about your agreement.

(iii) Apposition

> *Hoc optimum puto homines consentire.*
> *Castra contrahit eo consilio ut in contemptionem hostibus veniat.*
> *Id egerunt ut gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis huius urbis collocarent* (Caesar, B.G., VII).

6   NEGATIVES

(a) *ne, ne quis, ne quid, ne umquam* with purpose clauses and indirect commands.

(b) *ut non, ut nemo, ut nihil, ut numquam* with result clauses.

(c) *neque* with *quisquam* and *ullus.*

(d) *nego.*

(e) *veto.*

A lesson should not be devoted to these constructions, but they should be treated inductively under the heads of ablative absolute, *cum,* and *ut* clauses.

GREEK

The study of Greek should not only impart a knowledge of the language and literature, but should also result in a more intelligent understanding of the contribution of Greece to the civilized world.

Greek Authors

The Authors prescribed for the Grade XIII examination of the current year. See Circular S. 58, issued annually.

Practice should be given in the sight translation of prose passages.

In connection with the reading of Homer a knowledge of the metre (dactylic hexameter) will be required.

Greek Composition

The course in syntax of grades XI, XII continued. A review of forms, especially those of the more difficult verbs, is desirable.

A knowledge of the basic vocabulary of the course for Grades XI and XII is assumed, together with the more common words of the prescribed Authors.